1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

been interesting to watch the results of this kind of occupation-class representation, but it was in effect too short a time for any conclusion to be drawn concerning its effectiveness.

177. .56 565 At the present time there is nothing left in the Estonian SSR of the former class divisions, the political parties or other social organizations. Classes at the present time are those of the Soviet Union: the large workers' class and the hierarchy of the privileged members of the Communist Party, the Red Army, the MVD (secret police) and other Communist officials.

474 241 Among the most important organizations in Estonia were the co-operative enterprises, which were started as early as the National Awakening[1] in the middle of the nineteenth

[1] [see cat. 116, pp. 26-30 -122- -- Analyst]

474 241 century among the farmers (in the form of co-operative dairies, farmers' societies, co-operative credit banks, etc.), and which later developed into a large-scale movement, the Estonian Co-operative League, which benefited both producer and consumer. Modern methods were introduced to the farmer, and expensive farm machinery was bought on a co-operative basis. [186] Before Estonia had gained her independence, this co-operative movement had nationalistic overtones, for it emphasized to the people that by improving her economy Estonia could in turn improve her status as a nation. Jaan Tõnisson's daily Postimees enthusiastically plugged these farmers' co-operatives. Economic aspects of the co-operatives are discussed in Subparagraph 3e, DOMESTIC TRADE.[1]

000 Temperance societies were already well

[1] [See cat. 116, pp. 381-3 -123- Analyst]

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

433 was $110,000,000, and that of industry $59,000,000 (on the basis of 1951 prices).

241 The use of labor in agriculture is shown in Table 3. There was a trend on Estonian farms to use more seasonal labor from among members of the farmers' families. Hired help was difficult to get. This scarcity of workers in agriculture was partly alleviated by the employment of Polish agrarian workers. The percentage of hired workers in agriculture was only 10 per cent of the total number of workers. The percentage of nonworking farm family members was 20.8, which leaves for the working members of the farmers' families 69.2 per cent of the total number of workers.

464 465 The distribution of labor in most important branches of industry in the last days of the Estonian Republic is given in Table 4. An

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

Table 3. The Use of Labor in Agriculture

	1929	1939
Year-round workers:		
a) members of farmers' families, 15 years and older	344,297	342,059
b) hired workers	20,998	21,486
c) managers and technical personnel	1,005	833
Seasonal workers:		
a) members of farmers' families		
1.) 15 years and older	13,873	35,083
2.) 8-14 years	27,822	55,370
b) hired workers:		
1.) summer workers	20,066	22,773
2.) monthly workers	6,892	1,528
3.) shepherds	23,899	15,999
Total:		
Members of farm families	385,992	432,512
Hired workers	72,860	62,619
Farm family members non-working	172,972	130,229
Total farm population	631,824	625,360

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

654 interest for use in clearing fields, for draining,
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and so on.

134 Estonian soil is not by nature particularly
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rich and fertile; its average humus content is only about three per cent. Only by thorough cultivation and use of suitable fertilizers can Estonia yield good crops. As a result, Estonia has developed a type of mixed farming suitable to her kind of soil. In the twentieth century Estonia has been spared from famines; through careful cultivation of grain types, especially by the adaptation of winter rye to the Estonian climate, Estonia has not had a complete crop failure either by frost or by droughts.

243 Types of Produce. Grain Production. Estonian farmers cultivate rye, wheat, barley, oats and mixed grains. Great efforts were made in

231 population, but considerable quantities of bacon
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[439] were also exported to the United Kingdom. Live pigs were sold to Germany and to the Soviet Union.

235 Poultry raising developed remarkably in independent Estonia. The number of laying hens was almost four times bigger at the end of independence than it had been at the beginning; in 1922 there were 40,000 hens and in 1939 there were 1,486,000.

237 Fur animal (silver fox, mink, sable) farming became popular also during this time. Furs were produced mainly for home use, but some fur export was also carried on.

241 Farm Equipment and Techniques. Owing to the
476 large number of small farms in Estonia, the farmers used horses, for the most part, in the cultivation of land. In later years of independence

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

241 more machinery was bought on a co-operative
476 basis since the small farmers could not afford to buy them individually. Threshers, even long before independence, were being bought co-op-
467 eratively. The number of farm machinery increased considerably during independence as the following table (from Eesti, Teatmeteos, Vol. III) shows:

	1925	1939
Motors	642	3,657
Tractors	440	1,807
Horse plows	137,575	166,667
Tractor plows	-	1,524
Harrows	60,639	94,384
Cultivators	-	12,178
Sowers	4,639	10,840
Harvesters (reapers)	9,074	10,671
Hay reapers	14,621	41,686

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

407 Horse rakes	16,259	34,876
Potato harvesters	751	3,259
Threshers	2,361	5,068

• 241 Estonian farms prevailingly used the 5-8 field rotation system and the 3-4 field system was practiced only in a few backward areas.

241 178 The reason for the rapid progress in Estonian agriculture during the years of independence may be summarized as follows: extensive vocational training of farmers, improvement in technical methods of production, increase in the area under cultivation, widening of the scope of production, agricultural co-operation, especially in buying of larger and more costly machinery, creation of a national system of agricultural credit, stabilization of prices of agricultural products and guarantee of a reasonable profit to producers.

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

241 423 **Agriculture Under the Soviet Occupation.** The maximum amount of land left to the Estonian farmers during the First Soviet Occupation was 30 hectares (72 acres); during the Second Occupation it was reduced to 20 ha. (38 acres). At the same time, small 12-hectare patches of land were given to new settlers and over one hundred big state farms (sovkhozes)were founded. These new 12-ha. farms were uneconomical and not self-supporting, and furthermore, the terms of their leases were too short, the taxes and production requirements too heavy. For these reasons many tenants gave them back to the State, and as a result, there occurred an 11 per cent decrease in the cultivation of arable land. As the other farmers were also very heavily burdened with taxes and requisitions, private farming was ruined and kolkhozation was

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1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

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474 effected.

The first collective farm was established in Estonia in 1947. Latest reports from Estonia reveal that forcible kolkhozation has been by now almost completed (98 per cent). The workers are permitted to keep 0.5 ha. per family for gardening purposes. Regardless of the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of the kolkhoz system, it provides for the Soviets an easy way to control the workers. The Soviet leaders' official claim has always been that the productivity of large kolkhozes of the U.S.S.R. is much higher than that of the small farms of Estonia, while E. Poom in his comparative study of Soviet and Estonian agricultural achievements indicates that the productivity of Estonia's small farms was in every respect far higher than that of the collective farms of the Soviet Union. The

[423]

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

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474 following table shows the percentage of marketable productions in the total value of farm produce:

	1932-33		1937-39	
	Estonia	USSR	Estonia	USSR
Grain	53	33	55	38
Potatoes	42	13	53	19
Flax Fibers	74	64	86	55
Milk and Dairy Produce	83	23	86	29

The last war and the occupations destroyed Estonian livestock and production has dropped immensely. In the following table are compared the compulsory delivery quotas per hectare of Estonian kolkhozes in 1951 with quantities sold by Estonian farmers per hectare in 1939:

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Marketable Production Per Hectare Agricultural Land

	Estonian farms in 1939	Estonian kolkhozes in 1951
Milk	304.1 liters	13 liters
Meat	11.4 kg.	2 kg.
Eggs	112	17

[262] The Estonian farm population was well fed before the Soviet occupation, whereas the diet of the kolkhoz workers seems to be far from adequate. In 1939 Estonian farmers used themselves 37 liters of milk per hectare, 56 eggs per hectare, and about the same amount of meat which they sold. According to an estimation by the top Estonian economist, E. Poom, there

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

1:Indiana U. S-4, 5(1954-5)1955 RG4 Estonia RG4

241 474 occurred in the Estonian SSR the following percentage decrease by 1950 as compared to 1939: arable land, 12 per cent; horses, 3 per cent; cattle, 21 per cent; pigs, 10 per cent; sheep and goats, 48 per cent; butter production, 49 per cent; meat production, 66 per cent.

The average size of the kolkhozes in Estonia is 2,000 hectares. Exact data about kolkhoz [475] equipment are lacking, but according to Vaba Eesti Sõna 5 May 1955, there are now 69 machine and tractor stations in the Estonian SSR, with 200-300 personnel in each. Reports, according to the same source, are that the tractors frequently break down and work goes unfinished.

SOURCES

113 Eesti, Teatmeteos [Estonia, a Reference Book] 1949. Vol. III. Geislingen.

3: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Vepses

Annex "A," Subparagraph 3a,

Economic Background

AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

423 By the end of the last century the economic condition of the Vepsians had become disturbing. Several areas which they had long considered their own came, due to a division of the land, into the hands of the forest industrialists. Thus, for instance, in the southernmost community inhabited by the Vepsians, Borisovshchino, only 18,683 desyatins (1 desyatina = 2.7 acres) of the total of 138,514 desyatins of land were still in the possession of the Vepsian peasants. Moreover, the owners of the forests, who lived in Petersburg, gained sole right to the use of the lakes which were situated on their estates. One can understand the dissatisfaction of the Vepsians whose slash-and-burn activities and fishing were now considerably restricted, while at the same time their population was increasing. Several law-suits resulted in which the Vepsians tried desperately to regain their rights to the lands settled by their forefathers.

• 241 Agriculture and cattle-breeding. The Vepsians' main means of livelihood are agriculture and cattle-breeding. In 1897, 90.73 per cent of the Vepsians were engaged in farming. This situation has continued

241 unchanged to recent times; in 1927 the percentage of farmers among the Vepsians was said to be "more than 90 per cent." Barley, rye, oats, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and flax were grown. Agriculture was not sufficient, however, to maintain a decent standard of living for the people and, in some places, until the introduction of the kolkhoz system, it was left to the [423] care of women and children. During the czarist regime the land was owned by the mir (village community) and it was divided between the peasants for only temporary tillage. Under Soviet rule the land belongs to the State and is distributed to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

241 412 Vepsian agricultural implements and methods of tillage have been very primitive. N. S. Rozov, who in 1926 made a field trip to the Middle Vepsians, did not see a single iron plough or iron harrow, and the peasants were generally using harrows made of branches. According to Ianson's information (published in 1929) more than 90 per cent of the Vepsian peasants in Leningrad oblast used the three-field system, and the same percentage employed only wooden implements.

241 A slash-and-burn economy was practised in all Vepse at least until the 1920's. In North Vepse the peasants got by this means their best flax and turnip land mainly from young hardwood forests. Since the newly-won lands for cultivation were usually far away from the villages and there were no roads leading to

241 them, the harvested crops were left in the fields until the beginning of winter.

Ianson relates that after the revolution of 1917 there was noticeable among the Vepsians a considerable trend toward improvement of cultivation methods, but in comparison with the rest of the population of Leningrad oblast the Vepsians were still considerably backward.

231 Cattle-breeding has also been on a low level. Isaijeva Vepsians raised many sheep (10-15 to a farm) because of their felt industry; they also had many chickens, an average of three cows and one horse per farm, but no pigs. The North Vepsians seldom had more than one cow and one horse for each family. Before the first World War they began to keep pigs, but abandoned this later. There were no pigs in South Vepse.

231 The latest source available on the Vepsians,
241 Bol'shaia Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, has this to say about the present situation of Vepsian agriculture and cattle-breeding: "The basic occupation /of the Vepsians/ is the socialistic collective economy (agriculture and cattle-breeding), in which advanced technics are utilized." This statement strongly contradicts all other sources which stress the primitiveness of the Vepsians' farming methods. Since it is not possible that great improvements among this backward people could have occurred overnight, we must be extremely skeptical of the "advanced Technics" referred To In This Soviet Source.

4: Indiana U. S-4, 5 1955 RG4 Estonia RG4
Livonians

Annex "A," Subparagraph 3a,
Economic Background

AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

423 241 In former times the Livonians were the tenants of two estates--the West Livonians of the Popen estate and the East Livonians of the Dondangen estate. Especially bad was the situation of the West Livonians. The farmers here had only one to four hectares, for which they had to pay high rent and fulfil several other obligations, such as delivery of wood for the township and the village pastor, repairing of roads, gathering hay and so on. The situation in East Livonia was somewhat better, since the farms there were bigger (4-8 hectares of arable land and 25-50 hectares of meadow), the soil was better and the lease conditions were more favorable. The baron of Dondangen sold the farms to the Livonians some time before the end of the czarist rule, while the West Livonians remained tenants until the beginning of the Latvian Republic.

241 [439] The agriculture of the Livonians is not highly productive. The main summer grains which are grown are barley, oats and summer rye. The deficit in grain was in former time eked out by imports from Saaremaa (in Estonia), and, since 1920, from Latvia. Only potatoes give a good yield. For fertilizer, the Livonians use manure and brown seaweed. Agricultural implements are rather primitive.

241 In the twenties there were only a few "German" ploughs and steel harrows and a couple of horse-drawn rakes for the whole Livonian sea-coast. Grain was being threshed partly by hand, partly by a machine which was bought before the first World War.

The smallness of the fields is partly compensated by the gardens which are to be found in every household. In the gardens are grown a few apple trees, berries, and various kinds of vegetables, such as cabbages, carrots, beets, peas, beans, radishes, turnips and
[291] chicory. The Livonians used to be famous for their apiculture, but after the first World War this has been neglected.

233 Cattle raising had regressed in the
422 twenties as a result of the war. Before the war, because of the moist valley meadows between the woods and the sands, it had been a fairly flourishing enterprise. Even the small farmers kept several cows for which they rented some meadowland from the baron. The larger farmers had at least ten cows.

226 The main means of livelihood of the Livonians is fishing. The fishing begins early in the spring at the time of the ice breaking and lasts until the sea freezes, usually about Christmas time. During milder winters fishing sometimes goes on all the time. Early in the spring, usually in April, the fishing of salmon and codfish begins. In May comes the flounder

The same post-ice age, early Eurasian race as that in Suomi-Finn- 101
land which once migrated from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with
local variations, had settled south of the eastern part of the Baltic
Sea and of the Finnish ocean bay. As it did in Suomi-Finnland so [44]
here too it received from the 17th century on east Finnish and Volga
Finnish admixtures, but to a much smaller degree. On the other
hand it received much stronger northern Germanic additions. From
this developed the Estonians, designated thus by their neighbors as
the people of the East but in the oldest Russian annals called Chudi,
like all Finns. They themselves formerly only called themselves
maamees, i.e. man of the country, and their people maarahwas,
i.e. people of the country. Today they like to speak of soome
(from som, dark, wet) as their home, in accord with Suomi-Finn-
land. Their territory stretches from Reval to Warro, from Walk to 131
Lake Peipus, with additional land in the area of Vitebsk, "poor land
with meager fields" (Kalewipoeg), full of swamps and forests. Be- 197
cause of their Finno-Ugric language, which incidentally contains
more than 30% Germanic words, the Estonians are still numbered
among the "Mongoloids," but they are neither anthropologically nor
ethnographically connected with them. They are rather completely
European. They are blond, have blue eyes, a tall and strong build. [142]
Dark types are seldom encountered. Once because of the nature of 241●
the land dependent on gathering, hunting and fishing, they became
stock-farmers and husbandmen under later influence from Lithuania
and from the Baltic Sea. In all branches of the economy the imple- 412
ments and tools used have preserved their primitive forms and the
materials of the wood age have largely been kept to our day. Fishing
is done with iron hooks and a red drag-rod /Schleppangel/ bound with
wool. A fork-shaped hand-plow /Zoche/ is used for plowing; ropes
are twisted with crude forked branches as in the Celtic West and in
north Germanic Sweden; weaving is done with small hand-weaving 286
tools and with little boards - alongside the pedal weaving frame;
until a short time ago wool was plucked, cleaned with a hatter's bow
/Fachbogen/ which is of exactly the same construction as the cotton
cleaner which is used from Egypt to China and which has been pre-
served in central Europe in the hat factory, strangely enough, only
in this trade. The old conical tent shape is preserved in farm kitchens, [343]
which stand alone or are joined to the bath house. It exists as a cir-
cular foundation of stones and a pole-roof. The present-day square 342
houses, similar to the Latvian and Lithuanian block buildings, and

11: Scheffer O-4,5 (ca. 1660) 1704
EP4 Lapps
Estonia 864
Letts RB4

the Ignorance and Careleſneſs of the Country Clergy; but ſince by the Care of the *Swediſh* Kings, a Yearly Synod has been Convocated at *Rival*, for the regulation of Church-Affairs, and Examination of the Clergy-Men; it has been found by experience, that beſides their unfitneſs for Devotion, by reaſon of the conſtant Fatigues they are forced to undergo, their antient Idolatry and Superſtition, has taken ſo deep root among them, as not to be quite extirpated by the Art of Man; for ſuch is their Inclination for Sorcery, that they are of Opinion their Cattel cannot thrive without it; for which reaſon, Fathers and Mothers, among theſe Peaſants, are as careful to inſtruct their Children in it, as we do in the Cathechiſm and other good Morals. To elude the Effects of Charms, they never kill a Beaſt, or make a Slaughter, but they throw ſome part away, upon which the effect of the Charm is to fall; nay, they are ſo far entangled in Superſtition, that if within a few Weeks after Baptiſm, the Child happen to fall ill, or pine away, they Rebaptize it, alledging, that the firſt Name was not agreable to its Conſtitution, tho' very ſevere Laws have been enacted againſt it. The worſt of all is, that they are ſo Tenacious of theſe Superſtitions, and ſo obſtinate in the perſeverance of their antient Cuſtoms, that nothing is able to divert them from it. Of this there have been ſeveral Inſtances of late Years; for theſe Peaſants, as I told you before, being not permitted to purchaſe any Lands, but obliged to live upon the Allotments granted to them by their Lords, for the bare ſuſtenance of their Families, will ſometimes cut or burn down ſome Woods, and Manure the Ground, which produces good Wheat; this they hide for Sale; but if they happen to be catch'd, they are ſtrip'd to the middle, and ty'd to a Poſt, where they are ſoundly whipt with a Switch, till the Blood iſſues forth on all Sides; I ſay, there are many Inſtances of ſuch among the *Livonian* Peaſants, who rather than redeem this Chaſtiſement by a ſmall pecuniary Mulct of about 18 or 16 Pence, have choſen to ſubmit readily to the Puniſhment, alledging, that rather than introduce any Novelty of this Kind, they would ſuffer the ſame Chaſtiſement their Fore-fathers uſed to do before them.

CHAP.

2: Anonymous G-4,5 (no date) 1939 RB1 Baltic Countries RB1
Estonians R64

WAGES IN THE BALTIC COUNTRIES

BC 101 FOUR Baltic countries—Estonia, Finland, Latvia, and Lithuania—are related to one another not only by their geographical location on the eastern shores of the Baltic Sea but also by their historical background, for they all belonged to the former Russian Empire. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were merely provinces of that empire, but Finland was an autonomous state, although with considerably restricted autonomy.

BC 101 Of these countries, Finland is the largest in territory and population, having about 3,365,000 inhabitants, while Estonia is the smallest, with about 1,127,000 inhabitants.

BC 105 511 The level of industrial development and relations and of educational standards in the Baltic countries more nearly resembles that of Scandinavian than of any other European group of countries.[1] Also, although wages are lower in the Baltic countries, it is generally agreed that the cost of living is also lower than in the Scandinavian countries.

Wages in Estonia[2]

E 465 745 The wage rates as indicated in the following tables represent the wages as received by workers, and include deductions for sickness and accident insurance. For sickness insurance, the deduction is 2 percent of the wages, to which the employer adds 4 percent. For insurance against accident no deduction is made, but 1 percent is contributed to the insurance fund by the employer alone.

AGRICULTURE

E 465 241 The shortage of farm laborers in 1937 affected the wage situation in Estonian agriculture, causing the wages to rise. Thus, for example, the average monthly wages of male farm hands employed on a yearly contract increased from 22.10 krooni[3] in 1936 to 27.20 krooni in 1937, or 23 percent. For females the increase was 22 percent, their average monthly wage rate for 1937 being 19.50 krooni. Farm workers employed on a summer contract were paid the following average monthly wages in 1937: Male laborers, 38.10 krooni, female laborers 27.10 krooni, and herders 19.80 krooni, representing increases of 23 percent, 22 percent, and 19 percent from the corresponding figures for 1936. Table 1 gives the wages for farm laborers in 1937, employed on both yearly and summer contracts, according to age. Averages for workers aged 18 to 50 are also shown by years from 1933 to 1937.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, November 1938, pp. 1133-1144: Wages and Hours in Scandinavian Countries, 1927-38.

[2] Report of Edward Hunt, clerk of American Consulate at Tallinn.

[3] Kroon (100 senti) in 1936 to 1938—about 27 cents, U. S. currency.

2: Anonymous G-4, 5 (no date) 1939 R81 Baltic Countries
Estonians RG4

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TABLE 1.—*Wages of Agricultural Laborers in Estonia, 1937, on Yearly and on Summer Contracts, by Age and Sex*

[Average exchange rate of kroon in 1937—about 27 cents]

Age of workers	Yearly contract (with board)				Summer contract (with board)			
	Average yearly wage		Average monthly wage		Average yearly wage		Average monthly wage	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1937:	*Krooni*	*Krooni*	*Krooni*	*Krooni*	*Krooni*	*Krooni*	*Krooni*	*Krooni*
15–17 years	208.8	147.6	17.4	12.3	166.8	140.0	25.8	23.3
18–24 years	310.8	223.0	25.9	18.5	235.1	166.7	35.2	26.9
25–50 years	336.0	242.4	28.0	20.2	248.2	167.4	40.6	27.4
Over 50 years	286.8	225.6	24.9	18.8	205.5	131.8	32.4	22.2
Averages, 18–50 years:								
1933	172.8	128.4	14.4	10.7	121.5	90.2	19.5	14.7
1934	200.4	141.6	16.7	11.8	142.8	103.8	22.7	16.6
1935	224.4	157.2	18.7	13.1	163.4	116.0	26.2	18.4
1936	265.2	192.0	22.1	16.0	196.1	137.8	30.9	22.3
1937	336.4	234.0	27.2	19.5	237.9	167.0	38.1	27.1

Wages paid day laborers in Estonian agriculture vary according to season—seeding, haymaking, and harvesting. Table 2 gives the range in day laborers' wages (with board) according to season and the average for the three seasons for the years 1933 to 1937.

TABLE 2.—*Wages of Day Laborers in Estonian Agriculture, 1933 to 1937, by Sex and Year*

Year	Daily wage (with board)			
	Range, according to season		Average (3 seasons)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Krooni	*Krooni*	*Krooni*	*Krooni*
1933	1.11–1.34	0.83–1.07	1.21	0.95
1934	1.30–1.55	.98–1.25	1.39	1.10
1935	1.47–1.80	1.10–1.40	1.60	1.20
1936	1.74–2.14	1.31–1.72	1.90	1.49
1937	2.08–2.53	1.57–2.03	2.29	1.80

[233]

Herders are paid according to age. Average wages (with board) for the summer season and per month in 1937 were 108.9 krooni and 19.9 krooni, respectively. Herders up to 15 years of age received 77.0 krooni per summer season and 16.9 krooni per month; 15 to 17 years of age, 127.1 krooni and 20.6 krooni; and those over 17 years of age, 140.9 krooni and 22.5 krooni.

Monthly wages, according to contract, of agricultural laborers and general cost-of-living indexes are given in table 3 for the years 1933 to 1937.

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TABLE 3.—*Monthly Wages of Agricultural Laborers and Cost-of-Living Indexes in Estonia, 1933 to 1937*

Year	Monthly wage (in kroons) of laborers on—						General cost-of-living index (1913=100)
	Yearly contract		Summer contract		Day work		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1933	14.4	10.7	19.5	14.7	29.0	22.8	88
1934	16.7	11.8	22.7	16.6	33.3	26.4	87
1935	18.7	13.1	26.3	18.4	38.4	31.2	89
1936	22.1	16.0	30.9	22.3	45.6	35.8	98
1937	27.2	19.5	38.1	27.1	55.0	43.2	104

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

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There were partial increases in wage rates in Estonia in 1937, particularly in seasonal industries, such as the building trades and others. In table 4 average hourly wages and hours of labor per day are presented, according to size of establishment and by sex, for 1936 and 1937.

TABLE 4.—*Average Hourly Wages and Average Hours Per Day of Industrial Workers in Estonia, 1936 and 1937*

[Average exchange rate of Estonian sent in 1937—about 0.27 cent, U. S. currency]

Industrial enterprises employing—	Average hourly wages				Average hours of labor per day							
	1936		1937		First half of—				Second half of—			
					1936		1937		1936		1937	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Sentl	*Sentl*	*Sentl*	*Sentl*								
50 or more workers	37.4	24.3	40.5	25.8	8.06	7.91	8.11	7.79	8.12	7.94	8.14	7.85
20 to 49 workers	34.9	21.3	37.6	23.5	8.10	7.73	8.06	7.91	8.05	7.90	8.22	7.87
5 to 19 workers	30.9	19.5	33.0	20.8	7.91	7.78	7.91	7.85	7.96	7.79	7.95	7.79
Less than 5 workers	24.1	14.7	28.3	15.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Average hourly wage rates of industrial workers in Estonia are presented in table 5, for the second half of 1937, according to size of establishment and by sex and industry.